

Eccentric Hospitality.—During the late American war, a soldier who had been wounded and honorably discharged, (but perhaps not paid) being destitute and benighted, knocked at the door of an Irish farmer, when the following dialogue ensued:

Patrick. And who are you, now?
Soldier. My name is John Wilson.
Pat. And where are you going from, John Wilson?

Sold. From the American army at Erie, sir.

Pat. And what do you want here?
Sold. I want shelter to-night, will you permit me to spread my blanket on your floor, and sleep to-night.

Pat. D—l take me if I do John Wilson—that's flat.

Sold. On the kitchen floor, sir.

Pat. Not I, by the hill of Howth—that's flat.

Sold. In your stable, then.

Pat. I will not do that either—that's flat.

Sold. I am dying with hunger—give me but a bone and crust: I ask no more.

Pat. I will not—that's flat.

Sold. Give me some water to quench my thirst, I beg of you.

Pat. Beg and be hanged, I'll do no such thing—that's flat.

Sold. Sir I have been fighting to secure the blessings you enjoy; I have contributed to the glory and welfare of the country which has so hospitably received you, and can you so inhospitably reject me from your house?

Pat. Reject you! Who talked a word about rejecting you! May be I am not the scurvy spalpeen you take me to be, John Wilson. You asked me to let you lie on my floor, my kitchen floor, or in my stable; now by the powers do you think I'd let a perfect stranger do that when I have a dozen soft feather beds all empty? No, by the hill of Howth, John—that's flat. In the second place, you were dying with hunger, and wanted a bone and a crust to eat. Now, honey, do you think I'd feed a hungry man with bones and crust, when my yard is filled with fat pullets, turkeys, and pigs? No, by the powers, not I—that's flat. In the third place, you asked me for some simple water to quench your thirst. Now, as my water is none of the best, I never give it to a poor traveller without mixing it with plenty of wine, brandy, whiskey, or something else wholesome and cooling. Come into the house my honey, you shall have the best supper and breakfast that my farm can supply; which, thank the Lord, is none of the worst: you shall drink as much water as you please, provided you mix it with plenty of wine or spirits, and provided you prefer it. Come in, my honey, come in, and feed yourself at home. It shall never be said that Patrick O'Flaherty treated a man scurvily who has been fighting for the dear country which gave him protection—that's flat.

TO THE PUBLIC.—and to Politicians.

Correspondent of the Albany Argus.

I do not advise a bet under any circumstances. I rarely make one. But the opposition habitually resort to betting, as a test, whenever they entertain the least confidence in their strength, of their pretended claims of success. Believing that all their claims in this respect are put forth with a deliberate design to deceive and delude the public; and believing, also, that they know that their statements have no foundation in truth, I have thought it expedient to offer the following test. It will be negotiated on application to Mr. Gough, broker, N. Market street. If the opposition believe their own assertions, it will be taken at once, for they refuse no bets whenever they imagine the chances of success to be in their favor. If they decline or avoid it, they will show at least their own estimate of their tales of Gen. Harrison's "tempest of popularity," his alleged accessions in Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c., and the "conclusive proof of his election by the people," &c. I challenge the "whig" partisans, and will bet \$500 that Mr. Van Buren will be elected President by the electoral colleges at the ensuing election.

100 that he will get the vote of Pennsylvania.

100 that he will get the vote of Ohio.

100 the same as to New-York.

100 the same as to Virginia.

100 the same as to Indiana.

100 the same as to Illinois.

100 the same as to Mississippi.

100 the same as to North Carolina.

100 the same as to Georgia.

100 the same as to New Jersey.

100 the same as to Missouri.

100 the same as to Alabama.

100 the same as to Louisiana.

100 that Gen. Harrison will not get the entire vote of a single state.

To be taken as one bet; and the money to be deposited with one of the cashiers of the Albany banks; but the amount will be increased or reduced, proportionably, to meet the wishes of any of my whig friends.

A. B.

(C) It will be perceived that this list includes only four of the states, viz: New York, Virginia, New Jersey, and Mississippi, which, according to the Evening Journal, Mr. Van Buren can by any possibility gain; and that every one, except New York, is set down by the Daily Advertiser as certain for Gen. Harrison or Judge White.

Albany, Aug. 15, 1836.

Consolation for Louis Philippe.—The last was only the third attempt to assassinate the King of the French. Henry the Fourth escaped two and twenty such attempts, and was not murdered till the twenty third.

A young lady asked a gentleman the meaning of the word surrogate. "It is replied he 'a gate through which parties have to pass on their way to get married.'"

"Then I suppose," said the lady "that it is a corruption of sorrowgate."

THE GROANS OF ARISTOCRACY.—To the enemies of democratic liberty, both at home and abroad, there never was a more fruitful source of tears, than the downward tendency of our liberal institutions. We copy the following from the Montreal Herald, a paper which naturally enough, is led to look upon the darkest side of the picture of the United States.

"The Americans wonder, how it happens that so many of their great men have died on the 4th of July, the anniversary of the birth of 'pure democracy.' We can explain the phenomenon in the easiest and most natural way. The deaths of Adams, Jefferson and Monroe, which respectively took place on the 4th July in 1826, 1826 and 1831, were just so many hints, that 'the declaration of 'pure democracy' contained the seeds of national decay. At the end of fifty years, tolled the first and 'second hints'; at the end of 'five more,' there nearly tolled a fourth in the death of Madison; and before the end of sixty 'more, these hints will find their interpretation in the dire realities of anarchy, 'misery and despotism.'"

We have no desire to take from our neighbors of the British dominions the pleasure of railing against republicanism and especially against neighbors, whose enjoyment of privileges beyond their reach, have put them so infinitely above any other attribute of rivalry than the satisfaction of uttering their complaints. It is an essential ingredient in their patriotism, to love royalty and hate democracy. They are born to speak in praise of aristocratical pomp, and to fret against the obstinacy of the people who madly aspire to the dignity of self-government. It would be cruel to snatch from them these crumbs of comfort, by showing a comparison between the effect of monarchical government and democracy, upon the morals of a people.

On the contrary, we would offer consolation to these unhappy complainers. We know that they need some such consolation, and believing in the truth of the old proverb, that "misery loves company," we shall charitably introduce them to such company, even among the professed lovers of free institutions, as shall meet their sorrows soul to soul, and respond to their wallings over the horrors of democracy, groan to groan.

It is a fact that these mourners over the prevalence of democratic principles, are not the growth of monarchies alone. They are found planted in the very richest soil of republican liberty. There is a proneness to grovel in the servile dust of slavish admiration of pomp and aristocratic show, even in the midst of republican institutions, when the love of power and contempt of human liberty, gets uppermost in the constitution of mankind.

Mr. LEIGH, the great Bank, anti-instruction, Whig Senator from Virginia, is the first instance we shall quote. In the Virginia Convention, he said,—

"I have no hesitation in saying,—that the 'English government is a free government, and the English people a free people. Give me liberty in the English sense.'"

A federal paper in the county of Herkimer, not many months ago, when the question of the right of instruction was under discussion, thus boldly dictates its sentiments:

"It does not occur to most people that 'the voice of the democracy ought not to govern any nation—that the people strictly speaking, are incapable of governing themselves. Many are apt to lose sight of the long established principle, that a 'pure democracy is the worst of all governments, and they need occasionally to be told, plainly, that some parts of the constitution were especially designed to oppose and counteract the will of the people.'"

To these consolations in fraternal sympathy, we must commend our Canadian neighbor. If numbers are wanting, he can find abundance of similar feeling, in the columns of the Boston Courier, New-York Commercial Advertiser, New-York American, Albany Daily Advertiser, and innumerable papers of the same stamp, in the United States.

We have above averred that we quote these for the especial comfort of our Canadian neighbor, on the supposition that "misery loves company." We do not know but that too much misery would be too comfortable for the Montreal Herald. We shall therefore not give him a heavy dose for the first, and shall consequently reserve the prescription of our neighbor of the Daily Journal to some future day.

In conclusion, to say to our Canadian neighbor,—be of good cheer. You have a worthy set of aristocratical friends to sympathise with you in your hatred and bitterness towards democracy.—*Buffalo Daily Star.*

Wake Snakes! Education is riz.—A traveller copied the subjoined advertisement, or notice, on board the Lake George steamboat one day last week:

9 eleven little rattil snakes from tung mounting

Admittance sickpunks children half price

PS these ere snakes have all there teeth in—but they cant bite.

Speculation.—"Well, how are the folks getting on in your country," said we to a resident of the interior of this state. "O finely," said he "many of the people after three weeks absence, have returned from the far West—having purchased every thing up to the Rocky Mountains, and are now so rich that they talk of casting every man in the poor house who is not worth more than \$100,000."

A fellow by the name of Williams, an advocate for a peace society, lately remarked at Fredonia in a speech upon that subject, "that Gen. Washington was a blood-thirsty tyrant and a tiger." Such a scoundrel should be first soaked in aquafortis, and then drunched with prussic acid. What does Mr. Prentice think of him?

We think he ought to be made to swallow Dr. Rueker's saddle-bags.—*Louisville Journal.*

REPUBLICAN.

CONSTANTINE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1836.

FOR EXHIBITION,
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New-York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

IF We have not heard the result of the election in all the towns in the county, but we have heard enough to satisfy us that the delegates of this county are instructed to vote at Ann Arbor for the admission of Michigan into the Union. The majority in favor will be from 60 to 100.

It is impossible to predict what will be the final result of the state on this question. We hope, however, it will be in favor of admission.

Jacob W. Coffinberry is elected Register of Deeds for this county, by a majority of about 150 over Digby V. Bell.

We shall endeavor to publish the official returns in our next.

Denison R. Rose, one of the Delegates nominated by the rejection party in Wayne county has published a card in the Free Press, giving the people to understand that if elected he will advocate the admission of Michigan into the Union.

We are now looking with great anxiety for the result of the election in Wayne and Washtenaw counties.

Were it not that the people of the United States had become acquainted with and know how to appreciate the bragado language and assertions of the opposition press, they would be half inclined to think that Harrison would be elected to the chief magistracy of the union, and that Martin Van Buren would be driven from the field entirely, by their continued series of Great Whig Victories!—all hail Indiana—the whig candidate for Governor elected by a large majority, &c., when the truth is, as it regards the last mentioned boast, which has been going the rounds of the opposition press, and has undoubtedly been a great feat to many a knight of the quill and scissars, there has been no governor elected in Indiana this year. Such is the result, generally, of their great triumphs. The people of the United States have lived through two as warmly contested elections as will probably ever be known: that of 1828 and 1832. They have seen the scurrilous libels propagated and ushered forth through the columns of the professedly respectable yet apostate prints—they have seen the various tardy attacks upon our present venerable chief magistrate, even down to the infamous *coffin hand-bill*, which was circulated through every nook and corner of the United States, together with the various caricatures posted up in every public place, with intent to prejudice the minds of the people against him while a candidate for re-election to the presidential chair; even with the influence of a deep rooted and widely spread monied institution to aid them; and not only this, but they have seen the private character of female innocence villainously assailed with a view of furthering their political ends. But what was the result? They came forward and showed through the ballot boxes of '33 an overwhelming majority for the democratic candidate, and a reaction upon the authors of those slanderous productions.

At the present time we see the same continued tirade of abuse from the same source, heaped upon the democratic candidates for the two highest offices in the gift of the people—a nomination made by a convention of delegates from the different states of the union, at Baltimore. Martin Van Buren is known to the people of the United States, and when he was recalled from the Court of St. James by the fractious Senate of '31, they testified through the ballot boxes of '32 their respect for him and their disapprobation of the conduct of the senate, by placing him in the second office in their gift. Richard M. Johnson also stands high in the estimation of his countrymen, and will, by their voice, notwithstanding the slanderous libels propagated against him, and bandied about by the opposition press, be placed in the office of Vice Presidency of the Union.

State Elections.—The first elections have just taken place in ARKANSAS, for governor and members of the legislature and member of Congress. The Van Buren candidate for governor has been elected by a handsome majority over the White candidates. The Van Buren candidate for congress has been elected by a majority of 3000 votes over the White candidates. Three fourths of the members of the legislature are democratic friends of Martin Van Buren; and two Van Buren men will be elected to the United States Senate.

Alabama.—The election returns from this state are complete. In the Senate, 14 Van Buren men, and 16 friends of White, are chosen; in the house of representatives, 51 Van Buren men, and 39 friends of White; in joint ballot, the Van Buren majority is 10.

Missouri.—Harrison and Miller, democratic friends of Mr. Van Buren, are elected to congress by four or five thousand majority. Boggs, the Van Buren candidate for Governor, is also elected by a small majority over General Ashley, who, although supported by the whigs, professed to be a friend of General Jackson, and was personally very popular.

Illinois.—In this state two thirds of the legislature, and all the members of congress, just elected, are democratic friends of Mr. Van Buren.

Louisiana.—It is already known that a considerable majority of the legislature, elected in July, are friends of Mr. Van Buren.

North Carolina.—In this state, the election returns, except in one county have been received. The whig candidate for governor has been elected, but in the senate and house of representatives, on joint vote, the parties stand 66 Van Buren men, 64 whigs.

Mr. Mortimer Shipper has assumed the editorial responsibilities of the Toledo Blade. He is determined, it appears from perusing his paper, that Mr. Harrison shall be the next president, and that Martin Van Buren shall "sink into obscurity." What horrible work such a *Shipper* must make in a choice.

The Texian armed Brig Brutus, of 10 guns arrived at New York on Wednesday last.

Census.—According to the Constitution of the State of Michigan, a census will be taken next year; another in 1845, and once in every ten years thereafter.

Buffalo.—We have received a letter from a friend in Buffalo stating that real estate has not depreciated in the least in value in consequence of the failure of Rathbun, but on the contrary sales have been more brisk and commanded better prices since his failure than before. We think that Buffalo has too firm a foothold—too much wealth—too much enterprise—too many local advantages, to have its onward progress materially impeded by the downfall of one man.

From the Marine List published in the St. Joseph Herald, we extract the following arrivals of goods for this section of country:

Schr. Ocean, Capt. Sutherland, arrived 29th Aug. from Chicago, with goods for P. Angelino, Constantine.

Schr. Huron, Disbrow, from Buffalo, Aug. 30, with merchandise for Allen Goodridge and John S. Barry, Constantine; T. A. Beals and David Hawley, Schoolcraft; V. Smith, Bristol, La.; E. S. Swan, White Pigeon; Moore & Putnam, Prairie Ronde.

Schr. Moses & Elias, Capt. Cornwall, merchandize to John S. Barry, Willis T. House & Co. and A. Goodridge, Constantine.

From one of the Editors absent, dated

TECUMSEH, August 30, 1836.

"Who killed Tecumseh"—that is not the question; but how happens it, that we are here one hundred miles from White Pigeon, in less than 24 hours since yesterday at half past one? Why, the stages are furnished with the best of teams, the coaches are as good as in any other country, and roads, excepting a few miles or rods occasionally of the very worst are the best in the world. This is a beautiful village, handsomely located, having a good water power, and a prospect of soon becoming a place of great business. The stage house furnished us a good dinner—better worth the money asked than three meals at any of the half-way houses we encountered on our journey, and there are many of them. "Half way house" is indeed a true designation; but there are very few unkeepers candid enough to mark it on their sign boards. Here, as at home, we find some division on the question of union with the states, among the men; but the ladies are believed to be for union unanimously.

We lodged last night at Ypsilanti, and had good fare. The stage house there is not kept on the half way scale I assure you. They purposed taking us through to this city in the night, part of the way in an open wagon; but the passengers outvoted the driver, and we had the privilege of a good night's rest. We left at half past four o'clock this morning in said open stage wagon, entering upon the route where the rail-road is being to be made. It is partly a rail-road now; but the rails all the wrong way, and the "side tracks" are too numerous and crooked for passengers not over partial to being shook out of their shoes and disoriented.—After seven miles of tossing quantum sufficit for all purposes of gymnastics and keeping the frost chill from stagnating our blood, we breakfasted pretty respectably at another "half way" tavern. These landrobes are the most independent fellows in community, and deal on the equality scale in their charges with the best houses, presuming, no doubt, that every man who can muster means to become a stage passenger, is a fit subject for bleeding.

They had a brisk thunder storm and some wind and hail in this vicinity on Monday, which did not reach to where we were; and two men in a barn, within two miles of Saline, were killed by lightning. Two boys in the same barn were not injured. At Saline, is a new church building with a considerable steeple, on an elevation pretty well topped off. And they are doing at Ypsilanti just what they are doing at Jonesville—building stores, dwellings and a new bridge. Considering the circumstances, we got along pretty comfortably to Dearbornville, where an elegant coach took the place of our wagon with a fresh team. Here is a whole tavern house, and a good show of brick buildings, fire proof and elegantly constructed, part of which are completed and the rest rapidly erecting to finish the United States establishment of Arsenal, barracks, parade ground &c. A handsome, though somewhat crooked navigable stream connects this beautifully located place with Detroit river, not far from the city. We noticed a steam saw mill in brisk operation and several extensive brick yards where the material seemed to be on hand and manufacturing for building at no stinted rate. A large quantity of timber hewn from large and long trees lie along the route of the rail-road, where a great number of men are now in the operation.

A good stage coach is a fine article, much better than a wagon, in which to flourish through Jefferson Avenue. No room at the Exchange, so very large and four stories high as it is—not even for one passenger; so we alighted at the American Hotel, where the successors of Mr. Griswold are doing a fair business, and in the first order. A hundred guests at one table, three times a day, is no trifling affair. What an immense tavern business is doing in Detroit.

From this to Buffalo, we take passage in the steamboat United States, at 9 A. M. in the morning.

From the South.—The New-Orleans papers to the 18th received this morning contain no confirmation of the story that Santa Anna had escaped. We have Charleston papers to the 26th. The following are extracts.

TEXAS.

New-Orleans, Aug. 17.—The San Jacinto from Galveston, August 9th, brings information that a Mexican schr. called the Matilda, arrived at Galveston as a prize to the Texian man-of-war Terrible. She was captured at Sinal, bound to Campeachy.—The Terrible had chased on shore and destroyed one other schooner (name not recollected.)

The Texian army commanded by Gen. Rusk, with 3000 men, had marched for Matamoros.

Charleston, August 25.—The mail has commenced running daily through the Greck county from Columbus to Montgomery, without a guard.

A body of hostile Creek Indians has been completely destroyed in Lowndes county.

Georgia—being the last that was known to have crossed the Chattahoochee.

Columbus, Geo. Aug. 22.—The U. S. Marine Corps had been ordered by Gen. Jessup to leave Columbus for West Point, a station higher up the Chattahoochee, in order to aid in suppressing any difficulties which might arise among the Creek Indians who were not disposed to emigrate. Detachments of emigrating Creeks to the aggregate number of ten thousand were to have left Tuskegee before the 25th ult.

TEXAS.

The Louisville (Ky.) City Gazette, of Aug. 15th, (says the N. Y. Times,) has the following direct intelligence from the seat of war in Texas:

Late from Texas.—G. F. Lawrence, who emigrated to Texas, a Lieutenant in Captain Allen's company from Cincinnati, and has since been commissioned captain in the regular Texian service, who left Velasco on the 19th and Galveston on the 25th July, had just informed us that no advance had been made by the Mexicans, nor was any anticipated, until late in the season, perhaps December. The Mexicans were about 5000 strong at Matamoros, and about 4000 on the Nueces. The Texian forces were posted at Victoria.—The army was in fine health and spirits, and well supplied with all requisite provisions, and munitions of war. Numbers were continually flocking to the standard of freedom. The Texans had made an abundant crop of corn, the only crop cultivated this season; and were crowding round the banner of their country. It is thought when the army is full, and Houston has resumed the command, which has probably been before this, an attack by land sustained by the navy, will be made upon Matamoros. No discontent exists in regard to Houston; nor will any dispute the command.

Capt. Lawrence informs us that General Gaines has not crossed the Sabine, nor occupied Nacogdoches. From the tone of the President's letter on that subject to His Excellency "Mr. Morehead," which we publish today, Gen. Gaines will not cross the Sabine.

The Louisville Advertiser of the 11th says, the arrival of the schr. Fanny Butler, from Galveston, brings a contradiction of the reported capture of a rich prize by the Texian armed schooner Brutus. The same paper adds:—

It appears that all the Mexican officers (prisoners) at Galveston, were about to be removed on the Trinity; the privates to remain at Galveston. General Cos is reported to have become quite a favorite with the army and people, being treated in the most courteous manner by both. He states, in palliation of former conduct, that he was intent on keeping his promise inviolate, as far as pledged; but the Texans, instead of guarding the Constitution of '24, and battling for its privileges, declared an entire independence. The palliative seems to have its effect, judging from the above. They also give him credit for humanity, in saving the lives of many, previous to the capture of Santa Anna.

The New Orleans Bee, alluding to the silence of the Matamoros Mercury of the 29th July, on the affairs of Mexico, deduces corroborative evidence, from this fact, that the revolution there is progressing.

From the N. Y. Times.

A story is going the round of the papers which pretends to be an account of a personal rencontre between Governor Mason, of Michigan, and Gen. Boynton, of Ohio. The Detroit Daily Advertiser gives it the following flat contradiction:

"The account of a rencontre between General Boynton, of Ohio, and Gov. Mason, of this state, which is now going the rounds of the papers, is an utter fabrication. We know not from whom it originated, but suppose from some land standing man in Ohio. He may content himself for the present, having played off a pretty round on the community. Certain it is that the story is false, badly so, such an effray never having occurred in Detroit. Although we are not and never have been supporters of Governor Mason, still it is due to him to say, and we do it with a great deal of pleasure, that the story to which we have above referred, would illly comport with the character of Gov. Mason, as developed since his election to the executive chair. We believe him a gentleman in every sense of the word, and the above to be beneath his dignity as a man, to say nothing of his rank."

Since the above was in type, the following letter from Governor Mason himself has come to hand. It was addressed to the editor of the Portland Advertiser, who says, "as an act of justice to Gov. Mason, we publish his letter, and will add that the extract which we published was taken from a letter from Gen. Boynton, of Amherst, Ohio, to a friend of his, residing in this city.—That is, the alleged antagonist of Gov. Mason is the author himself of the false report."

DETROIT, Aug. 11, 1836.

Sir—I have seen published in the "Baltimore Chronicle," the "extract of a letter from Ohio," pretending to give an account of a rencontre (which if true would be disgraceful to a gentleman) between General Boynton of Ohio and myself, the streets of Detroit. I need not say to you I trust, that this alleged affair, as stated by your letter writer, is a base fabrication; and an imposition upon your credulity as the conductor of a public journal, and merits the severest reprobation. No such occurrence has ever taken place, neither have I the honor of having ever before heard the name of "Gen. Boynton of Ohio." I would not, under ordinary circumstances, attach importance to a publication of this character; but as there are personal considerations connected with this, I have to request, if consistent with your obligations as an editor, the name of your Ohio correspondent. You have the assurance that nothing offensive is intended in the tone of this letter, and that your early answer will oblige, very respectfully.

Your obedient servant,
STEVEN S. MASON.

SEAGRAM TRADE.—It appears from a Treasury Report submitted to Congress at its last session, that the whole importation of Seagrams from foreign ports, for the year ending 30th September, 1835, was seventy-six millions seven hundred and sixty one thousand, of which upwards of seventy-five millions came from Cuba. The duty on the invoice calculation was nearly eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars.—*Buffalo Daily Advertiser.*

The fall tide of emigration to the West is as great as it was in the Spring. The steamboats leave Buffalo as crowded as ever, and goods from New-York for the Western market are daily arriving there in large quantities.

From the Merchants Exchange News Room.

NEW ORLEANS, 21st. Aug. 1836.

Barque Ann Eliza arrived at Vera Cruz from New York.—Schr. Peter D. Vroom, E. F. Kelly, from Philadelphia, was wrecked on Juan Angel, a point of land about 40 miles from Vera Cruz, on the night of 19th July. Cargo principally saved—vessel total loss—no lives lost.

BATTLE FOUGHT IN MEXICO.

By the arrival from Vera Cruz of schr. Calab Goodwin, we learn that a battle was fought on the 13th of July last, at Eliza, Mexico, between the government troops, and three pieces of artillery, commanded by Gen. Canizaco, and the Federal troops, (revolutionists), 600 men, commanded by Gen. Alvarado; the action lasted half an hour; the revolutionists were completely routed, and their destruction great. Gen. Alvarado (or Asavado) taken prisoner, with three other field officers, who were shot the next morning, in the public square. The loss of the Government troops comparative.

small. Our informant, who was chief of Artillery in the Federal troops, says that the interior of Mexico is in a very agitated state, and that a great deal of difficulty will ensue to the Central Government, owing to the revolutionary movements.

The Mexican squadron was at Vera Cruz on the 9th Aug. getting ready for a cruise. Brig Tama and schr. Bravo.

Some fine showers yesterday; city very healthy.

(N. Y. Cour. and Eng.)

The subjoined letter to the Editor of the United States Gazette, contains information that concerns all merchants and ship masters trading with the Mexican ports:

UNITED STATES CONSULS.

Laguayra, August 10th, 1836.

Sir—I have just received a communication per mail, from our Charge d'Affaires at Caracas, J. G. A. Williamson, Esq., informing me that an order or decree of this government, dated July 19th, but not made known to him until the 6th instant, prohibits all neutral vessels bringing as passengers or otherwise, to the ports of Venezuela, any banished individuals, (expulsados) and such other persons as having fled the country, are not by law permitted to return. Any vessels bringing persons of this description, will not be allowed to discharge cargo or load, or even to anchor in any port of this republic. This decree is to go into effect 40 days after its date, 19th July last. I think it of importance to our commercial interests, that publicity should be given to the notice.

I am, sir, respectfully,
your obedient servant.

B. BENSLEY, U. S. Consul.

P. S.—I will forward in two or three days, a copy of said decrees, as also a list of persons comprehended therein.

We have received the following intelligence from New Orleans, under date of the 18th ult.

The army, 2500 in number, is at Clet near Copano. Its numbers have been considerably reduced, in consequence of many of the Texans having returned to the cultivation of their farms. It is understood that the expedition to Matamoros has been abandoned, and that there is no prospect of meeting of the two armies until winter. Santa Anna has been sent to the plantation of Colonel Phelps, under a strong guard.

From the Washington Globe, Sept. 1.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

September 1, 1836.

In conformity with the resolution of the Senate, passed July 1836, directing that "during the ensuing recess of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be published at the commencement of each month, a statement of the amount of money in the Treasury subject to a draft, and also the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers," the undersigned hereby gives public notice that "the amount of money in the Treasury, subject to draft," as shown by the running account of the Treasurer, reported to this Department on the 31st ultimo, was \$37,617,996 33, and "the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers," as shown by the latest returns received, was \$4,847,926 55.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Fire.—A large building at the Five Points owned by Col. Palmer, and occupied by a large number of families, caught fire yesterday afternoon, and was nearly consumed. The exertions of the firemen, were, as usual, very efficient, and the engineers showed that they were not only in good order, but manned and managed by first rate firemen.—*Buff. Star.*

Gambler's routed.—Sheriff Braco, and his posse, made a descent yesterday, upon the gamblers at the Cold Spring race-course, and captured sundry of the most notorious "sawing machines," for taking in the unwary. He also made a general route of the black leg fraternity, who, on this occasion, were compelled to put their "best leg foremost." We commend the Sheriff and his assistants for their promptitude.—*Buffalo Journal.*

Mr. Phineas Benton has sold out the Mansion House, Buffalo, to Mr. Erasmus Hathaway, late proprietor of United States Hotel